

*Cervinetta*, apparently, belongs exclusively to Panama Province.

The writer has a theory. It is that *cervinetta* is the closest survivor of the original type, that before the Isthmus was formed the habitat of *cervinetta* was both East and West. After the Isthmus became a barrier between the oceans the Gulf Stream currents were turned up the East Coast. These currents carried *cervinetta* northward where it found no volcanic disturbance, better food and environment, and *cervus* and *exanthema* were evolved from *cervinetta*.

But I wish somebody would say why all *Cypraea*, in Florida, are called "micramocks."

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UROCOPTIS (ARANGIA) SOWERBYANA (PFR.)—A NOTE ON ITS RADULA.

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BY CHAS. T. RAMSDEN.

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Being very much interested in procuring specimens of this shell, I took a trip to its habitat, with Drs. Carlos de la Torre, of the University of Havana, and Thomas Barbour, of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge, Mass.

Unfortunately, although we had a hard ride up "Monte Libano," we did not reach the right locality; I, however, promised Dr. de la Torre that I would try again, further up the mountain, as we were both most anxious to procure living specimens to study the radula, which was unknown to Pilsbry.

On March 13, 1913, I again went up the mountain for some twenty miles on horseback, over an infernal road, and upon turning over the first stone, I found, to my great delight, my first living specimen of *Arangia sowerbyana* (Pfr.). I at once concluded that it would be an easy matter to fill my pockets and the small box I had with me, with specimens, and felt sorry I had not brought along more boxes, to take a good supply. A five hours diligent search, however, in crevices, under and on rocks, brought to light some half dozen specimens. I was however satisfied, as we would now be able to know its radula.

Having sent a part of the catch to Dr. de la Torre for examination, he reports the following: The radula is like that of the Jamaican *Spirocoptis*, measuring ten millimeters in length, by one and one-half

in breadth, consisting of some 150 V-shaped rows of numerous small teeth; of these the central tooth is very narrow and unicuspid, while the laterals are numerous and similar in size and appearance; the formula being 20.1.20.

*Guantanamo, Cuba, 17th April, 1913.*

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#### NOTES.

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DR. PILSBRY, who has been studying *Achatinellidæ* in the Hawaiian Islands during the winter, has returned to Philadelphia, reporting a highly successful expedition. Communications for the NAUTILUS may hereafter be sent to him as usual.

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POLYGYRA (STENOTREMA) EDWARDSI (Bld.).—In his remarks in regard to this species, *Ann. N. Y. Lyc.*, VI, 277, Bland says: "In *barbiggerum* the attached, hair-like epidermal processes are produced at the suture and carina into cilia, which are entirely wanting in this species." This is incorrect, as three specimens from "Ky.," with Bland's label, in the collection of the late Mrs. George Andrews, all show traces of the sutural and peripheral fringes, and a beautiful *albino*, collected by Mrs. Andrews at Coal Creek, Anderson Co., Tenn., has the fringes as strong as in any specimen of *barbigera* that I have seen. The fringe is perfect from apex to lip and the "cilia" measure about 1 mm. in length. Two other specimens from Coal Creek show the fringes but not so strong. These shells also show that the "acute, raised, transverse tubercles" on the base of the shell, in Bland's description, are the hair-scars which in fresh, un-rubbed specimens are surmounted by stiff, erect bristles.

I have examined twenty specimens of *P. edwardsi* from eight localities, and all but one (a dead, weathered shell), show at least traces of the sutural fringe. The trouble appears to be that the shells are generally covered with a thick, very adherent coating of dirt, and in trying to remove it the fringes are rubbed off. Traces of the sutural fringe often remain when the peripheral fringe has entirely disappeared, and shells showing the stiff bristles on the base are, apparently rare.—GEO. H. CLAPP.